

Pork

World pork production is projected to increase at a slower rate than in previous decades as environmental constraints limit expansion in many areas and large supplies of relatively lower cost poultry provide competition. World pork production is expected to increase at an annual rate of nearly 2.4 percent during 1998-2007. Asia and the United States are expected to be the primary growth areas for pork production, with more modest increases projected in Canada, Mexico, the EU-15, the FSU, and Central and Eastern Europe.

Pork consumption is projected to slow in developed economies, including the United States, Canada, the EU-15, and Japan, because of moderate income gains. Slower demand growth in developed countries is expected to be partially offset by stronger demand growth in Asia and Mexico. Consumption in China is expected to increase by more than 3 percent annually, while Korean consumption is projected to grow more than 2 percent annually. Pork demand is also expected to grow moderately in CEE countries and the FSU, aided by modest economic growth, lower inflation, and higher disposable incomes.

World pork trade is projected to continue to expand, driven by rising demand in several of the major pork importers, including Mexico, Japan, and Hong Kong. The United States is projected to assume an expanded export role over the next decade, increasing exports by almost 7 percent per year between 1998 and 2007.

Factors contributing to robust U.S. growth include competitive exchange rates, and an increasingly export-oriented pork production industry. The six largest exporters (the United States, Canada, China, the EU-15, Central and Eastern Europe, and Taiwan) account for over 95 percent of world pork exports.

Highlights for Major Importers

Changes in world pork imports will be driven primarily by growth in Mexico and Asia, and by reduced imports by the United States. The FSU and Central and Eastern Europe are expected to be significant, somewhat variable, influences in the world market.

Japan. Japan's domestic pork supply is projected to fall significantly as domestic producers lose competitiveness against imports, while demand grows more slowly than in the last decade. However, the steady annual demand growth of 2 or more percent per year for one the world's high-priced importing markets, will undoubtedly provide stability and strength to world meat markets. Indeed, imports may represent almost half of total Japanese pork consumption by 2007.

Former Soviet Union. In the FSU, an underdeveloped private livestock sector was unable to meet consumer demand in the early 1990s, leading to increased imports. FSU import demand for pork is expected to increase in the early part of the projection period, and

Figure 32

Pork: Historical and projected real prices

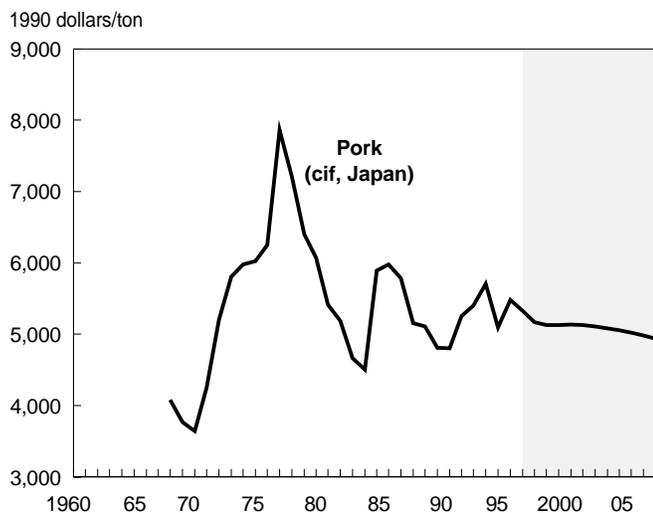


Figure 33

Pork: Historical and projected price ratios

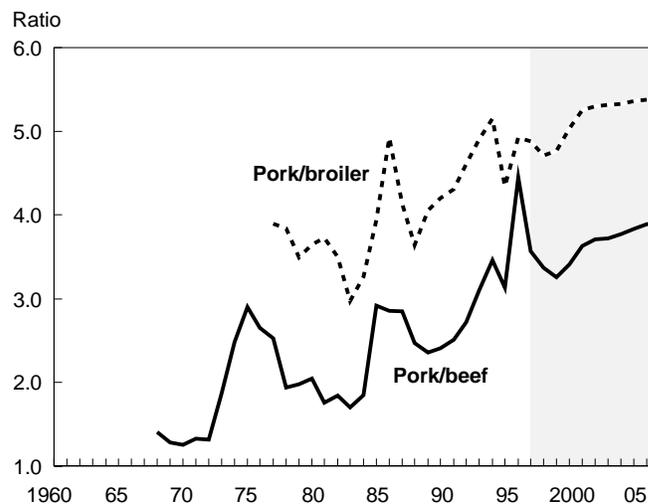


Table 28--Pork trade projections

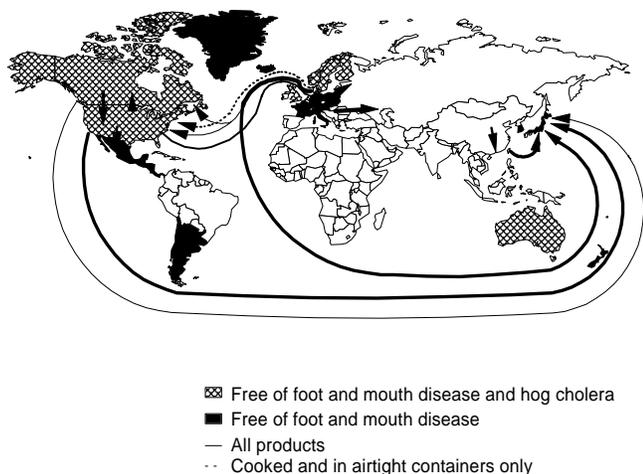
Crop year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994-97 avg.	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	1,000 tons													
Exporters														
United States	241	350	431	483	380	377	588	623	660	700	742	786	834	884
Brazil	34	29	56	70	100	58	105	107	109	112	115	118	120	123
Canada	298	356	369	395	430	370	464	477	488	498	509	518	525	530
Central/East Europe 1/	140	188	345	377	332	276	472	474	484	480	477	484	484	480
Hungary	42	54	103	85	60	69	82	89	93	98	106	117	121	124
Poland	27	81	181	160	140	118	219	214	216	206	194	185	177	167
China	181	230	192	150	90	169	247	251	254	258	261	264	268	271
European Union-15 2/	876	741	757	801	794	794	816	824	828	832	836	840	844	848
Taiwan	331	381	388	69	50	244	0	0	0	20	40	60	80	100
Total	2,101	2,275	2,538	2,345	2,176	2,287	2,692	2,756	2,823	2,900	2,980	3,070	3,155	3,236
Importers														
United States	337	301	280	281	283	296	272	268	264	260	256	252	248	244
Canada	27	27	39	50	50	39	47	48	49	49	50	50	51	51
Former Soviet Union 3/	374	492	518	530	535	490	550	533	535	539	553	552	547	540
Russia	324	454	450	470	470	434	515	506	510	515	519	518	514	508
Hong Kong	224	160	145	153	150	166	174	184	195	206	218	230	240	247
Japan	705	829	933	728	822	803	919	944	968	992	1,015	1,038	1,060	1,080
Mexico	80	61	41	48	50	56	84	104	114	122	128	135	140	148
South Korea	26	45	49	106	213	88	231	236	245	255	265	275	283	291
Total	1,773	1,915	2,005	1,896	2,103	1,938	2,277	2,317	2,370	2,423	2,485	2,532	2,569	2,601

1/ Includes the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Other Central and Eastern Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, and the former Yugoslavia). 2/ Excludes EU-15 intratrade.

3/ Includes Russia, Ukraine, and the other republics of the Former Soviet Union; includes FSU intratrade.

Figure 34

Major pork trade flows



then begin to decrease as the domestic pork and poultry industries begin to recover.

The pace of economic reform in the FSU could significantly alter the rate of income growth and pork demand and is a major uncertainty in the trade outlook. Slower movement toward market liberalization through increased subsidies would hinder recovery of production.

Hong Kong. Hong Kong imports nearly half of its pork consumption. Imports will account for a larger share of consumption as production in Hong Kong becomes less competitive with pork from other parts of China, and imports from third countries.

European Union. EU-15 pork imports from third-country exporters are expected to grow under the Uruguay Round Agreement, which mandates access to the EU-15 market. The agreement mandates EU-15 imports of 75,000 tons of pork and pork products by 2001. Imports are assumed to remain at that level through the remainder of the projection period.

EU consumption of pork and poultry is projected to increase due to lower market prices, growth in income and population, and the substitution of pork and poultry for beef in the wake of the BSE situation. In northern Europe and the UK, consumer concerns about the environment and animal welfare could further moderate both production and consumption.

Mexico. Mexico's pork imports are expected to increase dramatically over the projection period, as the Mexican economy recovers from capital outflows and

peso depreciation in 1994. In the first 4 years of the projection period, year-over-year increases in imports approach 30 percent, on average. Most imports will likely be of U.S. origin.

South Korea. South Korea's pork consumption will benefit from income growth and price declines. The liberalization of frozen pork in mid-1997 may not immediately change the level of pork consumption, since domestic prices are not too far from world prices, and the government is likely to discourage early import surges. However, a trade in specific pork cuts is expected to grow slowly, with Korea continuing to export chilled loins to Japan and import cuts such as pork bellies and ribs. Most consumption should be filled by Korean production, which is reportedly becoming more efficient, and which is developing better quality characteristics at the retail level.

Korean consumption is projected to grow faster than production, but the division of market growth in Korea between production and imports is highly uncertain. The Korean industry has not yet been exposed to free import competition, and may respond more effectively to it as assumed in the projections. The sharp depreciation of the won since the macroeconomic assumptions underlying the baseline were completed can be expected to increase the competitiveness of Korean producers and constrain imports.

Canada. Canada's pork imports are projected to increase by slightly more than 1 percent per year over the projection period, while per capita consumption trends slowly downward. Production is projected to increase over the period, as the Canadian pork production industry restructures and becomes more export-oriented. Most Canadian imports likely will be of U.S. origin. Competitive pressure from U.S. markets is expected to dampen the increases in Canadian pork prices.

United States. U.S. pork imports are expected to decline by more than 1 percent annually between 1998 and 2007. Over the projection period, a restructured domestic pork industry producing low-cost pork products will, increasingly, price imported pork out of the domestic market.

Highlights for Major Exporters

The United States is expected to show large increases in exports, gaining a significant share of the growth in

Effects of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Outbreak on Taiwan's Hog Sector

The sudden and devastating outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) on Taiwan's hog farms in March 1997 has greatly affected Taiwan's pork sector and global pork trade. Global impacts reflect Taiwan's status as the leading supplier of Japan's pork imports prior to the FMD outbreak. Taiwanese pork production is projected to recover gradually from the FMD shock. For the baseline, it is assumed that Taiwan will withdraw from the international pork market through the end of 2002. Pork exports will then gradually be resumed starting at relatively low levels in 2003.

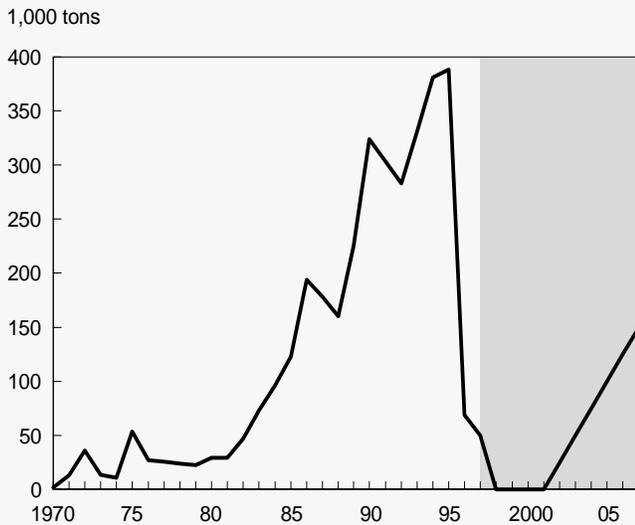
Although the FMD epidemic is now basically under control, the outbreak of FMD has substantially depopulated Taiwan's 10.7 million hogs (as of November 1996). The Taiwan Government's objective is to become "FMD-free with immunization" by June 2000 and "FMD-free without immunization" by June 2001. It is likely that the Taiwanese pork

industry will restructure during these intervening years. Taiwanese pork exports in 2003 and beyond, will be the product of a smaller hog sector, characterized by fewer and larger operations. Longrun Taiwanese pork exports, however, are projected to be much smaller than pre-FMD levels.

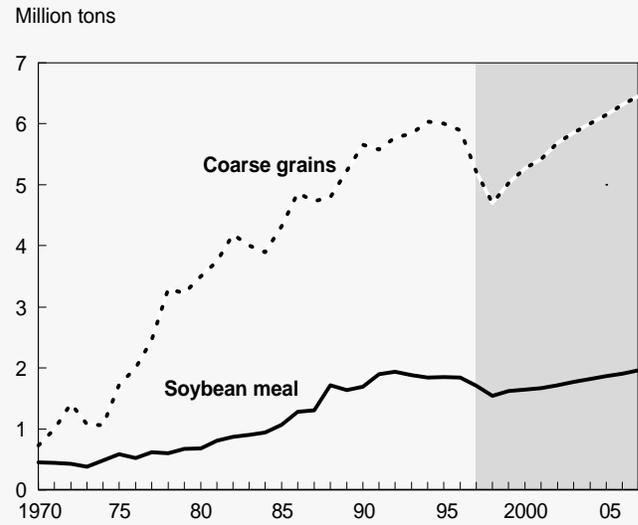
In the baseline projections, the share of Japan's pork import market ceded by Taiwan because of the FMD outbreak is assumed to be divided largely between the United States and Europe, with lower levels of product being accounted for by Canada and Korea.

The sharp drop in Taiwan's hog numbers and pork trade associated with the FMD outbreak will lead to significant near-term declines in demand and imports for corn and soy protein. Feed demand is projected to recover gradually to former levels, as hog numbers rebound and demand for poultry and other feeds expands steadily.

Taiwan: Baseline pork exports



Taiwan: Baseline feed use



the world market. Taiwan is expected to re-enter the world market gradually, beginning in 2003, following eradication of FMD in the Taiwanese hog herd. Unsubsidized pork exports from the EU-15 are expected to rise over the projection period as production methods improve and feed costs decline.

United States. U.S. pork exports are projected to expand by almost 7 percent annually between 1998 and 2007. The primary U.S. growth markets will likely be Mexico and Asia.

European Union. EU-15 exports of pork and poultry are determined based on the EU's Uruguay Round commitments for subsidized exports and the estimated capacity for unsubsidized exports. By 2000/01, the EU must limit subsidized exports of pork to 388,000 tons, down about 50 percent from export levels of the early 1990s. This limit is assumed to remain in effect through the end of the baseline period. Efficient production methods and lower feed costs will enable some producers to export unsubsidized pork and poultry, hence the EU is expected to export above the Uruguay Round export subsidy constraint. Animal welfare measures and environmental regulations are expected to limit production of both pork and poultry toward the end of the decade.

Canada. Canadian pork exports are expected to increase by more than 2 percent per year, on average, over the projection period. Although the United States will remain Canada's major market for pork exports, the Asian market will likely increase in importance.

Taiwan. Taiwan is expected to re-enter the international market gradually, beginning in 2003. The FMD

outbreak is assumed to bring about major structural changes in Taiwan's pork production industry and enforcement of pre-existing waste disposal regulations. The structure of Taiwan's pork production industry that emerges in 2003 will likely be characterized by fewer and larger production operations.

Central and Eastern Europe. CEE pork exports are forecast to increase by more than 3 percent per year, over the projection period. Exports will be primarily to the FSU and the EU-15. Progress in economic reform and sustained economic recovery in Eastern Europe will be a major determinant of the region's competitiveness in EU-15 and FSU pork markets. The actual rate of reform and recovery is difficult to project and constitutes a key uncertainty in the trade outlook. Slower movement toward market liberalization, or slower economic recovery, could reduce exports below projections.

China. A traditional supplier of pork to Hong Kong and the FSU, China is expected to show export growth of roughly 1 percent per year. This is, however, considerably less than the growth rate for domestic production. Several factors will account for the relatively slow growth in China's exports. First, domestic demand is expected to increase as incomes increase and consumer preferences shift to meat. Second, China is FMD endemic and cannot ship pork products to Japan or Korea. Much of what China exports to markets other than Hong Kong tends to be lower quality/canned product and would not compete well in the major growth markets.

Table 29--Pork Supply and Use Projections

	Slaughter	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
	1,000 hd	Tons/hd		--- 1,000 tons ---		Total	Per cap	1,000 tons
							Kgs.	
United States								
1994	95,696	83.88	8,027	337	241	8,087	31.0	199
1995	96,326	84.06	8,097	301	350	8,067	30.7	180
1996	92,394	83.88	7,750	280	431	7,613	28.7	166
1997	91,246	84.68	7,727	281	483	7,510	28.0	181
1998	99,125	84.65	8,391	279	522	8,157	30.2	172
1994-98 ave.	94,957	84.23	7,998	296	405	7,887	28.9	180
2000	106,678	84.43	9,007	272	588	8,691	31.6	173
2001	105,459	84.72	8,935	268	623	8,579	30.9	174
2002	103,778	85.04	8,825	264	660	8,431	30.2	172
2003	103,382	85.25	8,813	260	700	8,372	29.7	173
2004	103,591	85.40	8,847	256	742	8,361	29.4	173
2005	104,095	85.55	8,905	252	786	8,362	29.2	182
2006	104,659	85.68	8,967	248	834	8,381	29.0	181
2007	105,451	85.78	9,046	244	884	8,406	28.9	182
Brazil								
1994	15,862	81.96	1,300	2	34	1,268	8.0	5
1995	17,455	83.07	1,450	10	29	1,417	8.8	14
1996	21,735	73.61	1,600	1	56	1,554	9.6	5
1997	20,865	73.81	1,540	10	70	1,485	9.0	5
1998	21,400	75.70	1,620	5	100	1,525	9.2	5
1994-98 ave.	19,463	77.17	1,502	6	58	1,450	8.6	7
2000	22,252	75.86	1,688	5	105	1,588	9.4	5
2001	22,881	75.91	1,737	5	107	1,635	9.6	5
2002	23,426	75.98	1,780	5	109	1,676	9.7	6
2003	24,056	76.07	1,830	5	112	1,723	9.9	6
2004	24,717	76.14	1,882	5	115	1,772	10.1	6
2005	25,408	76.24	1,937	5	118	1,824	10.3	6
2006	26,125	76.33	1,994	5	120	1,879	10.5	6
2007	26,876	76.39	2,053	5	123	1,935	10.8	6
Canada								
1994	15,520	79.51	1,234	27	298	959	34.0	15
1995	15,815	80.94	1,280	27	356	951	33.4	15
1996	15,212	81.51	1,240	39	369	912	31.6	13
1997	15,400	81.49	1,255	50	395	911	31.3	12
1998	15,900	81.13	1,290	50	430	907	30.8	15
1994-98 ave.	15,569	80.92	1,260	39	370	928	31.2	14
2000	--	--	1,319	47	464	902	30.1	15
2001	--	--	1,329	48	477	900	29.7	15
2002	--	--	1,339	49	488	900	29.5	15
2003	--	--	1,350	49	498	901	29.3	15
2004	--	--	1,359	50	509	900	29.0	15
2005	--	--	1,366	50	518	898	28.7	15
2006	--	--	1,374	51	525	900	28.5	15
2007	--	--	1,383	51	530	904	28.4	15
Central & Eastern Europe								
1994	55,894	77.23	4,317	180	140	4,329	35.9	421
1995	55,367	77.46	4,289	106	188	4,151	34.5	476
1996	59,008	76.46	4,512	72	345	4,181	34.8	530
1997	55,697	78.32	4,362	91	377	4,101	34.2	503
1998	54,949	78.60	4,319	102	332	4,102	34.2	496
1994-98 ave.	56,183	77.60	4,360	110	276	4,173	34.7	485
2000	--	--	4,570	66	472	4,162	34.6	462
2001	--	--	4,622	66	474	4,213	34.9	462
2002	--	--	4,687	66	484	4,268	35.3	463
2003	--	--	4,745	66	480	4,330	35.7	464
2004	--	--	4,794	66	477	4,382	36.0	464
2005	--	--	4,836	66	484	4,418	36.3	465
2006	--	--	4,891	66	484	4,472	36.6	465
2007	--	--	4,956	66	480	4,541	37.1	466

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Table 29--Pork Supply and Use Projections--continued

	Slaughter	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 hd	Tons/hd		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
China								
1994	421,032	76.12	32,048	0	181	31,867	26.9	0
1995	475,591	76.71	36,484	3	230	36,257	30.3	0
1996	526,510	76.68	40,375	2	192	40,185	33.2	0
1997	560,000	75.89	42,500	5	150	42,355	34.7	0
1998	580,000	75.86	44,000	5	90	43,915	35.6	0
1994-98 ave.	512,627	76.24	39,081	3	169	38,916	31.3	0
2000	584,412	78.91	46,114	7	247	45,874	36.6	0
2001	598,008	79.30	47,423	8	251	47,180	37.4	0
2002	613,128	79.70	48,865	8	254	48,619	38.2	0
2003	634,240	80.10	50,800	9	258	50,551	39.5	0
2004	650,122	80.50	52,333	9	261	52,081	40.4	0
2005	669,093	80.90	54,129	10	264	53,875	41.5	0
2006	688,130	81.30	55,948	11	268	55,691	42.6	0
2007	708,419	81.71	57,885	12	271	57,626	43.8	0
EU-15								
1994	190,871	84.65	16,157	35	876	15,326	41.2	454
1995	186,719	85.20	15,908	36	741	15,256	40.9	401
1996	188,737	86.01	16,233	47	757	15,539	41.5	385
1997	186,418	85.91	16,015	49	801	15,339	40.8	309
1998	186,952	85.69	16,020	47	794	15,365	40.8	217
1994-98 ave.	187,939	85.49	16,067	43	794	15,365	40.6	353
2000	--	--	16,327	21	816	15,529	40.9	233
2001	--	--	16,433	21	824	15,629	41.1	234
2002	--	--	16,566	21	828	15,757	41.3	236
2003	--	--	16,586	21	832	15,775	41.2	237
2004	--	--	16,625	21	836	15,810	41.2	237
2005	--	--	16,649	21	840	15,830	41.1	237
2006	--	--	16,665	21	844	15,842	41.1	238
2007	--	--	16,700	21	848	15,873	41.1	238
Former Soviet Union								
1994	45,290	78.25	3,544	374	70	3,851	13.2	316
1995	39,630	79.28	3,142	492	51	3,805	13.0	281
1996	43,987	71.61	3,150	518	23	3,572	12.2	336
1997	37,279	77.79	2,900	530	31	3,379	11.5	331
1998	32,049	86.12	2,760	535	56	3,239	11.0	281
1994-98 ave.	39,647	78.17	3,099	490	46	3,569	12.1	309
2000	--	--	3,120	550	52	3,619	12.3	184
2001	--	--	3,182	533	56	3,659	12.4	184
2002	--	--	3,229	535	67	3,697	12.4	184
2003	--	--	3,286	539	73	3,752	12.6	184
2004	--	--	3,352	553	88	3,817	12.7	184
2005	--	--	3,415	552	90	3,877	12.9	184
2006	--	--	3,479	547	95	3,931	13.0	184
2007	--	--	3,556	540	98	3,998	13.2	184
Hong Kong								
1994	2,752	72.31	199	224	6	417	68.8	0
1995	2,596	72.03	187	160	9	338	54.6	0
1996	2,538	72.10	183	145	10	318	50.4	0
1997	2,525	72.08	182	153	11	324	50.5	0
1998	2,500	72.00	180	150	11	319	49.0	0
1994-98 ave.	2,582	72.11	186	166	9	343	52.0	0
2000	--	--	173	174	12	335	50.1	0
2001	--	--	169	184	12	341	50.5	0
2002	--	--	166	195	12	349	51.0	0
2003	--	--	163	206	13	356	51.4	0
2004	--	--	160	218	13	365	52.2	0
2005	--	--	156	230	14	372	52.7	0
2006	--	--	153	240	14	379	53.2	0
2007	--	--	150	247	14	383	53.2	0

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Table 29--Pork Supply and Use Projections--continued

	Slaughter	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
	1,000 hd	Tons/hd		--- 1,000 tons ---		Total	Per cap	1,000 tons
							Kgs.	
Hungary								
1994	6,123	80.68	494	40	42	471	46.4	53
1995	4,912	81.43	400	31	54	404	40.1	26
1996	5,931	82.62	490	11	103	395	39.5	29
1997	5,790	82.90	480	5	85	410	41.3	19
1998	5,610	83.78	470	10	60	412	41.7	27
1994-98 ave.	5,673	82.28	467	19	69	418	42.6	31
2000	--	--	507	0	82	425	43.4	27
2001	--	--	518	0	89	429	43.9	27
2002	--	--	526	0	93	433	44.5	27
2003	--	--	535	0	98	437	45.0	27
2004	--	--	549	0	106	443	45.8	27
2005	--	--	564	0	117	447	46.3	27
2006	--	--	573	0	121	452	47.0	27
2007	--	--	581	0	124	457	47.7	27
Japan								
1994	18,649	74.53	1,390	705	0	2,097	16.8	117
1995	17,605	75.09	1,322	829	0	2,093	16.7	175
1996	16,852	75.12	1,266	933	0	2,119	16.9	255
1997	16,875	74.96	1,265	728	0	2,085	16.6	163
1998	16,775	74.81	1,255	822	0	2,085	16.5	155
1994-98 ave.	17,351	74.90	1,300	803	0	2,096	16.6	173
2000	--	--	1,235	919	0	2,153	17.0	120
2001	--	--	1,235	944	0	2,178	17.2	122
2002	--	--	1,229	968	0	2,196	17.3	123
2003	--	--	1,223	992	0	2,214	17.4	124
2004	--	--	1,215	1,015	0	2,229	17.5	124
2005	--	--	1,208	1,038	0	2,245	17.6	125
2006	--	--	1,200	1,060	0	2,259	17.7	126
2007	--	--	1,190	1,080	0	2,269	17.8	127
Mexico								
1994	12,600	71.43	900	80	2	978	10.6	0
1995	13,468	70.83	954	61	4	1,011	10.8	0
1996	12,500	71.60	895	41	13	923	9.6	0
1997	12,770	70.48	900	48	20	928	9.5	0
1998	13,020	71.43	930	50	30	950	9.6	0
1994-98 ave.	12,872	71.15	916	56	14	958	9.5	0
2000	13,101	71.75	940	84	24	1,000	9.7	0
2001	13,133	71.88	944	104	24	1,024	9.8	0
2002	13,286	72.03	957	114	24	1,047	9.8	0
2003	13,472	72.15	972	122	23	1,071	9.9	0
2004	13,668	72.29	988	128	22	1,094	10.0	0
2005	13,849	72.42	1,003	135	22	1,116	10.0	0
2006	14,017	72.55	1,017	140	20	1,137	10.0	0
2007	14,203	72.73	1,033	148	19	1,162	10.1	0
Poland								
1994	19,100	71.10	1,358	99	27	1,430	37.1	30
1995	22,700	69.60	1,580	47	81	1,490	38.6	86
1996	24,180	67.82	1,640	39	181	1,532	39.6	52
1997	21,200	69.81	1,480	30	160	1,372	35.5	30
1998	21,800	69.72	1,520	30	140	1,400	36.1	40
1994-98 ave.	21,796	69.54	1,516	49	118	1,445	37.2	48
2000	--	--	1,540	46	219	1,367	35.0	40
2001	--	--	1,558	46	214	1,390	35.5	40
2002	--	--	1,588	46	216	1,418	36.1	40
2003	--	--	1,609	46	206	1,449	36.7	40
2004	--	--	1,621	46	194	1,473	37.2	40
2005	--	--	1,628	46	185	1,489	37.5	40
2006	--	--	1,645	46	177	1,514	38.0	40
2007	--	--	1,669	46	167	1,548	38.7	40

Continued---

Table 29--Pork Supply and Use Projections--continued

	Slaughter	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption		Ending stocks
						Total	Per cap	
	1,000 hd	Tons/hd		--- 1,000 tons ---			Kgs.	1,000 tons
Russia								
1994	27,757	75.76	2,103	324	1	2,466	16.6	252
1995	24,262	76.87	1,865	454	1	2,570	17.3	224
1996	33,984	50.02	1,700	450	1	2,149	14.5	206
1997	28,679	52.30	1,500	470	1	1,969	13.3	181
1998	24,049	58.21	1,400	470	1	1,869	12.6	131
1994-98 ave.	27,746	61.76	1,714	434	1	2,205	14.9	199
2000	--	--	1,613	515	2	2,126	14.4	131
2001	--	--	1,648	506	2	2,152	14.5	131
2002	--	--	1,666	510	3	2,173	14.7	131
2003	--	--	1,694	515	3	2,206	14.9	131
2004	--	--	1,727	519	4	2,242	15.1	131
2005	--	--	1,759	518	4	2,273	15.3	131
2006	--	--	1,791	514	5	2,300	15.4	131
2007	--	--	1,831	508	5	2,334	15.6	131
South Korea								
1994	9,839	79.89	786	26	11	798	17.9	14
1995	10,178	78.50	799	45	18	830	18.4	10
1996	10,794	80.14	865	49	46	871	19.2	7
1997	10,882	80.13	872	106	70	913	19.9	2
1998	10,600	80.19	850	213	100	960	20.7	5
1994-98 ave.	10,459	79.78	834	88	49	874	18.6	8
2000	--	--	905	231	98	1,037	21.9	8
2001	--	--	932	236	98	1,070	22.4	8
2002	--	--	954	245	97	1,102	22.8	8
2003	--	--	976	255	96	1,135	23.3	8
2004	--	--	998	265	96	1,167	23.8	9
2005	--	--	1,018	275	95	1,198	24.2	9
2006	--	--	1,037	283	94	1,226	24.6	9
2007	--	--	1,057	291	94	1,254	25.0	9
Taiwan								
1994	13,860	86.87	1,204	0	331	873	41.4	0
1995	14,180	86.95	1,233	5	381	857	40.3	0
1996	14,310	88.68	1,269	16	388	897	41.8	0
1997	11,700	86.50	1,012	5	69	858	39.6	90
1998	10,500	88.57	930	5	50	905	41.4	70
1994-98 ave.	12,910	87.50	1,130	6	244	878	39.9	32
2000	--	--	847	15	0	932	42.0	0
2001	--	--	932	15	0	947	42.3	0
2002	--	--	946	15	0	961	42.6	0
2003	--	--	959	15	20	954	41.9	0
2004	--	--	993	15	40	968	42.2	0
2005	--	--	1,026	16	60	982	42.5	0
2006	--	--	1,058	16	80	994	42.7	0
2007	--	--	1,090	16	100	1,006	42.9	0